

NEW THINGS FOR MEN

Men's Laundered Shirts, in spring styles, white grounds with neat stripes and figures, at each, a yard, **98c**
 Spring Neck wear, four-in-hands in dark, medium and light colors, choice, at, **50c**
 Men's Fancy Half-Hose, in the newest, neatest and prettiest patterns, at a pair, 2c, **50c**
 —East Aisle.

SOLE AGENTS BUTTERICK
 PATTERNS, LA VIDA
 CORSETS, SOROSIS SHOES

ESTABLISHED 1853

INDIANA'S GREATEST STORE

MEMBERS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION—POST OFFICE
 SUBSTATION, EAST AISLE—
 LUNCHEON ROOM 5TH FLOOR.

TWO NEW BOOKS

These books are very interesting and promise a good run.
 "Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, at, **\$1.18**
 "Lovey Mary," by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," **.80c**
 —East Aisle.

Formal Opening Spring Styles

Pattern Hats Ready-to-Wear Hats Suits, Jackets and Wraps

MONDAY
 TUESDAY AND
 WEDNESDAY
 MARCH NINTH
 TENTH AND
 ELEVENTH

AN EXPOSITION of the newest ideas brought from the leading centers of Fashion's domain. We invite you, everyone, to see the exhibit which is charming with the breath of France, the touch of England and perfect with a profusion of American ideas—whatever wrinkle Fashion says is so you may be sure to see it during this first spring opening for it is truly

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO INDIANA

Music Monday Afternoon—Second Floor

THE NEW DRESS GOODS

Our Dress Goods Department is aglow with spring's choicest fancies in the richest of colorings as well as more subdued tints—a range for selection to appeal to every woman in Indiana.

All-wool Tweeds in Scotch effects, 46 inches wide, the richest colors, for street suits, at a yard, **\$1.00**
 All-wool Cheviots, 54 inches wide, in twelve different colorings, at, a yard, **\$1.00**
 All-wool French Crepe de Chine in fifteen different colorings, at, a yard, **\$1.00**
 English Mohair Melange, 46 inches wide, in all the new mixtures, at, a yard, **\$1.25**
 Bourette Voile, the newest sheer wool fabric, in twelve different shades, at, a yard, **\$1.25**

—West Aisle.

Beautiful COTTON FABRICS

They become more entrancing every day as the new materials come into view—something different to show every day and all in just the dainty designs and colorings that feminine taste delight in. Of the many fabrics these tell only part of the great story.

150 pieces 32-inch Anderson Madras in new novelty colorings, at a yard, **25c**
 20 pieces best Irish Linen, our own importation, in all styles of designs and colorings, at a yard, **25c**
 100 pieces Embroidered Dotted Swisses in all the new colors and designs, at a yard, **25c**
 10 neat and decided stripes, all colors, made for practical service and will wash, a yard, **39c**
 27-inch German Linen in black and white checks for shirtwaist suits, at a yard, **50c**

—West Aisle.

SILKS AT THE RECOGNIZED SILK STORE OF INDIANA.

The following extraordinary specials for Monday and all week. Present trade announcements inform us of an increase in the price of all silks. Therefore this sale may be considered an event of unusual importance.

Plain white Wash Habutai, spe- **35c**
 cial, a yard,
 Printed China Silks, special, a **39c**
 yard,
 100 pieces Corded Wash Silks, **45c**
 special, a yard,
 20 pieces Twilled Poulards, in new **49c**
 designs and colors, at, a yard,

NEW BLACK Goods EMBROIDERIES

Silk Warp Crepe de Chine at, a yard, **\$1.00**
 Silk Warp Mistral at, a yard, **\$1.50**
 Crisp Twine Cloth at, a yard, **\$1.25**
 Bourette Mistral, the new weave, at, a yard, **\$1.50**
 Pannet Crepe de Chine, silk and wool, at, a yard, **\$2.00**
 Silk Embroidered Dot Twine Cloth, a yard, **\$1.25**
 14-ounce, at, a yard, **\$1.00**
 Extra fine Broadcloth, a yard, **\$1.00**
 —West Aisle.

On sale Monday a good assortment
 drummers' sample strips of Swiss
 and Cambric Embroideries in 42-
 yard lengths, balance from the sale of
 Thursday, at, 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c
 —Center Aisle.

Spring GLOVE Styles

This glove stock of ours is equipped to supply fashion needs in a better manner than ever before. Selections were carefully made to please every woman in this great State. Among those shown are the

Jovian Glove, a highly-recommended French suede glove, far superior to many 2 gloves in fit and wear, and efforts to reach an agreement, but it is a 3-clasp style and the **\$1.75**
 Perrin's two-clasp street Gloves, light weight, with pique seams, all **\$1.50**
 Fowne's one-clasp street Gloves, with-
 out seams, made in England, in
 tans, at, a pair, **\$1.50**
 Vailier's washable Kid Gloves, in white
 and English tans, every pair guaran-
 teed to wash and look well, at
 a pair, **\$2.00**
 —Center Aisle.

THE CORSET AND THE GOWN

There should be absolute harmony between them. Many a wrinkle and flaw in fitting is charged to incompetence or carelessness of the modiste, when the real fault lies in the design and "set" of the corset.

THE AMERICAN LADY CORSET

Is a perfect foundation. It adapts itself perfectly to the figure and helps the fit of the outer garments. Made with medium height bust and ample skirt, which insures a smooth, round and sloping effect at the point where so many corsets fall-over the hips.

The new Longford models are in strict accordance with the latest fashion, and are handsomely finished and give splendid service. The price, **\$2.00**
 Let our expert corsetiers fit you in the proper model. Second Floor.

Hand-Made Lingerie

Visitors to the opening this week will do well to take in our showing of fine hand-made French Lingerie which is sold by many of our customers to be the finest assortment in the city. Among the beautiful snowy white crea-

Chemises, from, **\$1.25 to \$2.00**
 Corset Covers, **\$2.50 to \$4.75**
 Drawers, **\$2.50 to \$4.50**
 Gowns, from, **\$5.00 to \$10.00**
 Bridal sets of fine hand-made French materials at, **\$25.00 and \$35.00**
 Fine Skirts, American make, lace and embroidery trimmed, each, **\$2.50 to \$3.00**
 —Second Floor.

SOROSIS The Shoe of Style

When gowns are sheer and light, shoes become a conspicuous part of the wardrobe. They should be correct, fashionable and attractive. Sorosis shoes have all these qualities—they fit every type of foot and conform to every demand of style. All leathers, all styles, every **\$3.50**
 width, a pair,
 Sole agency for Indianapolis.
 —Rear Main Floor.

SPRING HOSIERY

Lace designs are most popular, closely seconded by white with black polka dots and figures and black with silk embroidery work. All are here, imported from the best makers of the world. Selections may easily be made from such as these.

Fifteen selected styles fancy silk-embroidered Cotton Hose and white with black figures, at a pair, **25c**
 Fancy striped embroidered and lace Lisle Hose, thirty styles, the cream of the foreign market to select from, at a pair, **50c**
 Eighteen styles Stockings in all-over lace and silk-embroidered front, at a pair, **1.00**
 Many novelties in Jacquard stripes and silk lace at, **\$3.50**
 Children's Stockings, in lace silk and silk-embroidered, at a pair, **50c**
 —East Aisle.

In New Basement

150 all-copper
 Pickled
 Tea Kettles, for
 No. 8 stoves,
 worth \$1.10,
 while they
 last, each, **69c**
 Large white willow
 Closets
 Hampers, 3
 sizes, large \$1.10,
 medium \$1.00,
 small \$0.90, each, **79c**

Galvanized Wash Tubs, good family size, one a day, **39c**
 Fifty two-burner Gasoline Stoves, the National brand, **\$2.98**
 New line 1903 Trunks, special 25 to 35 inch sizes, **\$3.75 to \$4.98**

300 Fern Balls, a novel and interesting addition to the household, for the purpose of freshening up the house, just the thing for house or porch; usually sold from 75c to 1.00, but this lot goes at, each, **29c**
 Pettis Dry Goods Co.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY

METHODS BY WHICH THE LINE WAS ADJUSTED AND MARKED.

Interesting Review by Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, An Authority on the Subject.

John W. Foster, in the National Geographic Magazine.

In view of the interest which has been awakened in the boundary question by the Hay-Herbert treaty, recently ratified, for the settlement of the line between Alaska and Canada, I have been asked by the editors to furnish for the National Geographic Magazine a review of the history of the delimitation of the boundary line between the United States and Canada since the independence of our country.

The treaty of peace of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, sought to fix with accuracy the boundaries of their respective possessions. These boundaries are laid down in detail in Article II of the treaty. The opening words of which are as follows: "And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following arc, and shall be their boundaries," etc.

(then) western termination of the line. It was traced through the Lake of the Woods to the most northwestern point of that lake, and from thence on due west course to the River Mississippi. They and the cartographers of that day supposed that the source of the Mississippi was in Canadian territory, northwest of the Lake of the Woods, whereas, it was a considerable distance south of that lake.

THE ST. CROIX RIVER CASE.

It was thought at the time that if the disputed questions as to the St. Croix river and the eastern boundary should be adjusted, the remainder of the line described in the treaty could be amicably demarcated. It was accordingly agreed in the treaty of 1783, negotiated by Mr. Jay, that this question should be submitted to arbitration by a commission composed of one American, one Englishman, and one umpire selected by the two. The commission rendered a unanimous award, describing with precision which was the river intended by the treaty to be the eastern boundary, and the award was accepted by both nations.

This arbitration, however, was far from settling the boundary questions. Four distinct controversies arose. The first was as to the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, a part of the line from the source of the St. Croix river along the Maine-New York frontier; the third as to the ownership of the islands in the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes; and the fourth as to the line from Lake Superior to the northwestern corner of the Lake of the Woods.

Various efforts were made after the date of the award as to the St. Croix river, in 1783, to adjust these questions by diplomatic negotiations, especially the first two, but they failed. In the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of peace of 1814 these subjects were considered, and provision was made for their definitive settlement. This treaty was signed on the part of the United States by John Quincy Adams, Hon. Clay, James A. Bayard, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. It provided that the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay should be passed upon by a commission composed of one American and one Englishman, and if they failed to agree they should report to their respective governments the points of disagreement and the grounds thereof, and the provision was made for their definitive settlement.

States adjacent to the region in dispute. They also caused elaborate surveys to be made and charted. After the war, efforts to reach an agreement, but it was a 3-clasp style and the **\$1.75**

This threw the subject back into diplomacy for the naming of the arbitrator and fixing the terms of arbitration. Six years elapsed before these were consummated, and meanwhile the situation was further aggravated by the acts of conflicting authorities in the disputed territory. Finally, in 1827, it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. In 1830 the King rendered his award, not accepting the line contended for by either party, but recommending a compromise boundary or a line of convenience. The American minister at The Hague, without instructions from Washington, protested against the award on the ground that it was a departure from the powers delegated to the arbitrator. The British government manifested a disposition to acquiesce in the award, but intimated that its acceptance would not preclude the two governments from modifying the line. President Jackson was at first inclined to accept it, and it is said that he afterwards expressed regret that he had not done so; but he finally

submitted the question of acceptance to the Senate, and that body advised him that it was not expedient that new negotiations should be opened.

The British government consented to this award, and the two nations observed the temporary boundary understanding. Strife occurred, a state of border warfare was maintained for some time, and the demand to call out the militia, and voted \$30,000 for public defense.

In 1841 Mr. Webster became secretary of state. He was well acquainted with the controversy, and possessed the confidence of those most interested in the people of New England. Lord Ashburton was sent to Washington by the British government as a special plenipotentiary to adjust this long-pending and vexatious question. The result of their negotiations was the treaty of 1842, by which the line in controversy was definitely agreed upon and fixed. It was, however, a no more advantageous settlement for the United States than the one which had been secured by the award of the King of the Netherlands, and the prolongation of the dispute kept the border in a state of turmoil for more than ten years, brought the two countries to the verge of war, and caused a heavy outlay from the national treasury. In addition to the military and diplomatic expenditures Congress voted to the States of Maine and Massachusetts the sum of \$300,000 as compensation for the territory claimed by them, but contained no provision for the settlement of the boundary.

OWNERSHIP OF ISLANDS.

The third question respecting the Canadian boundary, for which provision was made for settlement by the treaty of 1814, was that relating to the line extending through the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes, and the ownership of many islands along the route. The commission was to be appointed, with provision for arbitration in case of disagreement. They held their first meeting in 1816, and they spent a period of six years in causing surveys to be made, in visiting in person the entire line, and in conferences at different points in the United States and Canada, and in the end were enabled to reach a harmonious decision in 1822. By this decision various islands which had been claimed and occupied by Canadians were transferred to the American side of the line, and others claimed by Americans were placed on the Canadian side.

The fourth question which was sought to be adjusted by the treaty of 1814 was the boundary line from Lake Superior to the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods. This was entrusted to the same commission which had successfully fixed the boundaries of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. After they had concluded their labors under Article VI of the treaty of 1814, they began the work of delimitation of the frontier to the extreme of the Lake of the Woods. Their first session in discharge of this duty was held in 1822, and until 1827, when they adjourned sine die, with a disagreement upon the entire line from St. Mary's river, between Lakes Huron and Superior, to the western limit of the Lake of the Woods, and after an expenditure of more than \$200,000. Under the treaty this disagreement should have been followed by reference to a friendly sovereign as arbitrator, but the experience in the arbitration of the northeastern boundary did not encourage such a course, and the agitation over that subject overshadowed the less important question at that day of the extreme northwestern frontier. It was allowed to remain in a state of quiescence until the Webster-Ashburton negotiations in 1842. After fifty years of diplomatic and arbitral controversy, the two governments had reached a state of political compromise, and the large tract of territory which had been the subject of disagreement on the northwest border were, in a spirit of mutual concession, divided by the treaty of 1842, and the line was marked out upon the maps made by the surveys of the commission. But even this settlement has not proven entirely complete, as some portion of the water boundary in the lakes is yet in doubt, and it is charged by Canada that the United States Land Office has surveyed, platted, and sold to Americans a considerable extent of land on the

Minnesota-Wisconsin frontier which really belongs to Canada. The government of the Dominion has sought on its own account to survey and mark the boundary in that region without the co-operation of the American authorities, but our government has not accepted this survey.

The uncertainty as to the true boundary has been a source of constant trouble to the Dominion since 1812, the question of the treaty of 1783, was removed by the treaty of 1818, Article II of which provided that the line should be drawn westward along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the "Stony" or "Rocky" mountains.

A LONG CONTROVERSY.

The line from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean remained for forty years a subject of controversy. It engaged the attention of successive administrations up to the presidency of Mr. Polk, various treaty and arbitral propositions being advanced, only to be rejected by one or the other of the two nations. Our claim to the whole territory on the Pacific coast, from California to the Russian possessions at 54 degrees 40 minutes, was asserted by the Democratic National Convention of 1844, and entered largely into the campaign which resulted in Mr. Polk's election. In his first message to Congress he declared out title to this region to be "clear and unquestionable," and recommended Congress to extend our laws and jurisdiction over it. John Quincy Adams, who was recognized as the highest living American authority on international questions, held with President Polk that our title to the territory up to 54 degrees 40 minutes was complete and perfect.

Congress, acting upon the President's suggestion, passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupation. This brought about an energetic protest from Great Britain, and the country was awakened to the danger of hostilities, but the two nations found a better way of reaching a convention, and the line was finally settled by the action of joint commissions and by arbitration, than by treaty settlement. Our public men and the government have not found a strong title to territory a bar to the submission of boundary questions to the adjudication of a commission or an arbitrator.

Insurance Against Disease.

Persons can now get themselves insured against appendicitis. In England the payment of 5 shillings will enable one to go through an attack without money cost, and should he die his heirs will receive \$1,000. If the special insurance people want business they should form a typhoid fever department. When that disease becomes epidemic a class of persons is exempt, and as it usually means a prolonged and expensive illness a great many people would be willing to pay a moderate rate for insurance.

on the west lie a number of islands, and it was not clear what was "the middle of the channel" among these islands. In the state of uncertainty the islands were being populated by both Americans and Canadians, and conflicts of authority arose. Efforts were made to reach an agreement as to the channel by diplomatic negotiations, but they failed. In 1856 Congress passed an act authorizing a commissioner on the part of the United States to act with one to be appointed by Great Britain. The commissioners met, and after visiting in person the region in question, were unable to reach an agreement, and the question was back into diplomacy, and for more than ten years it was a frequent topic of discussion, but no method of settlement could be attained.

In 1859 the settlers on San Juan Island to the northeastern boundary, resort was arranged for a joint and peaceful occupation by troops of the two nations, but with difficulty were they able to prevent conflicts of the civil authorities. Finally, when the joint high commission met in Washington in 1871, the question of the channel was submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, and he rendered a decision in favor of the contention of the United States.

The foregoing review shows that ever since the independence of the United States the boundary with Canada has been a subject of almost constant consideration between the United States and Great Britain, and that every step of the frontier line, from the initial point on the Atlantic coast to the last water channel on the Pacific, has been a matter of controversy, and sometimes of such bitter contention as even to threaten war. It also shows that three courses of action have from time to time been taken by the government of the United States: first, to negotiate a treaty of joint and equal commissions, and arbitration. In the case of the important question of the northeastern boundary, resort was had successively to all three of these methods. It is seen that where adjustment by treaty has failed, a resort has been had to either joint commissions or to a foreign and neutral arbitrator. Treaty adjustment has not always been found the most acceptable method in popular estimation, as in the case of the Oregon boundary treaty, we have suffered less in loss of territory claimed, by the action of joint commissions and by arbitration, than by treaty settlement. Our public men and the government have not found a strong title to territory a bar to the submission of boundary questions to the adjudication of a commission or an arbitrator.



COAL VERY HIGH.
 Wilson—Let me have 50 cents' worth of coal, please.
 Coal Dealer—I'm sorry, sir, but we don't sell less than one lump here.



THEN THERE WAS A COOLNESS.
 Mr. Justwed—What are these apple dumplings stuffed with?
 Mrs. Justwed—Apples. You didn't think they were stuffed with lead, did you?
 Mr. Justwed—No, Iron.